密勒氏評論報
THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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J. B. POWELL, Publisher
M. C. POWELL, Managing Editor
N. J. ULBRIGHT, Assistant Editor and Business Manager

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

HOLLINGTON K. TONG, H. F. MACNAIR,
C. F. REMER, (America) PETER S. JOWE, (Hankow)
HIN WONG, (Canton) PEI-YU CHIEN,
CHAS. A. DAILEY (Peking) SHU-LUN PAN
JOHN R. MUIR (Chengtu) H. P. SHASTRI

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VAST QUANTITIES OF FRIENDSHIP IN MANCHURIA

THE following interesting account of the reactions of the Chinese in Manchuria to the disturbances in Shanghai, appeared in the June 17 issue of the Japanese owned and edited Manchuria Daily News:

"Some of the Japanese in Manchuria seem afraid of the Chinese students at Mukden, Kirin, Changchun, Yingkou, etc. catching the infection of the Central China disturbances. They appear prone to report all news smacking of such activity in an exaggerating manner. No fear is called for. What students may be roused to a like activity are from some other Province or be a handful of young men of a flippant category. As to good students, they may have been decoyed into thoughtless moves by the false mask of patrotism.

'Manchuria has been closely associated with Japan for long. Way back in the Sino-Japanese War, Manchuria and Japan fought as enemies. However, the Manchurian natives did not deal with the Japanese Army as enemy. For, the Japanese fought with the Chinese Army which was only a tool of the Bureaucratic Clan at Peking. The natives had nothing to do with the Clan. On the contrary, they were attracted by the good administration of the Japanese natives were sincerely sorry to see the Japanese Army, and when the time of evacuation came, the soldiers go away, and many of them even shed tears at the parting. These incidents must still remain in the memory of the older Chinese folk in Manchuria.

"As the Russo-Japanese War broke out, the Japanese Army was compelled to operate in Manchuria again. The Manchurians welcomed their old acquaintances and friends with open arms. The Japanese soldiers soon found personal friends among the native families, and the friendship thus formed went on ripening. That the Japanese Army could beat the Russians owed something indeed to this friendship. In some cases, the natives became so much taken up with the Japanese soldiers that some proposals for giving their daughters' hands to Japanese soldiers are said to have been made.

"As the Japanese succeeded the Russians after the War and came to mix with the natives in closer relations in South Manchuria the same frinedship grew meliower. Almost the whole of the most influential parties among the natives of Manchuria owe their present success more or less to the same frinedship. It will be impossible for any anti-Japanese feeling to find a soil to take root in in such region.

"If any Chinese student should either be egged on to join in an anti-Japanese movement, or be forced to do so by threats, he or she should first consult his or her elders, who will certainly reason him or her out of any such rashness.

Some Japanese in Manchuria, who have not a sufficient understanding of such a historic standing between the two people, are said to have the indiscretion to sow seeds of disorder among the Japanese and the Chinese. Such culpable folly is to be strongly discountenanced."

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CAN THE BIBLE BE DRIVEN OUT OF CANTON?

By Hin Wong

The Kuomintang regime in Canton late in May, in the form of an order by the acting Civil Governor, formally prohibited the inclusion of the Bible and other religious classics in the regular curriculum of schools whether religious or secular, public or private, throughout the province, and made attendances at religious services or ceremonials on the part of students only voluntary. The order was issued as a result of petitions from the anti-Christian agitators and others for the regulation of Chrisian and foreign-managed institutions.

Before the issue of the order, the Bureau of Public Education at Canton was ordered to make a special inspection of the Christian schools in Canton; but so far no report concerning the merits otherwise of the Christian schools has been published, except mentioned that there were 38 Christian schools of all grades, from the kindergarten up to the college, in Canton City alone. Other regulations newly promulgated in Canton provided for the registration by the local authorities of all Christian schools and also permitted schools to require compulsory attendance at religious service upon consent of parents or guardians of students.

In Canton the Christian school authorities do not anticipate any difficulty in complying wih the orders, and the officials responsible for the issue of the orders, by doing so, succeeded in pleasing the anti-Christians without hurting the Christians. In practically all schools in Canton, including the missionary and the church, require students and their guardians to apply formally for admsision and sign agreement to keep regulations, some of which plainly state that attendance at chapel is required.

It appears that not only Cantonese anti-Christians but also Chinese in other provinces are desirous of having something to do with schools conducted by the several foreign educational missions. Many Chinese educational conferences have passed resolutions calling for more control of such institutions.

Chinese desirous of regulating missionary educational institutions are of the opinion that, in every country education is an important part in the function of government. They claim that the schools operated by foreigners are not registered with the government, nor do they receive or observe government instructions, and that this gradually alienates the government's exclusive right to educate. They believe that each country has some ruling idea on which it builds its educational fabric, that foreign races by temperament and idears are different from the Chinese people, that the education of each country is, or should be, pecularily fitted to each; thus no other can quite harmonize with the Chinese needs, and that the foreign missionaries interfere with the attainment of Chinese educational ideal.

Moreover, by the conduct of their pecular systems, the Chinese allege that the foreigners really buy the affection of the Chinese people, making them in realty colonists of their countries. Though this may not be intent, no plan could have been more cunningly laid, for the change is all unconsciously going on, the Chinese assert. The Chinese fear that those educated under a Japanese system learn to loce Japan. So for England, America and France. Thus the peculiar national spirit of independence and the student's mind, that should be first for his country, is impaired. Thus the conent of the system of education devised by foreigners is apparent. The administrators of the schools are either teachers of religion, or they occupy their positions for the purpose of inculcating political ideas, the education being not their aim, some Chinse believe. As far as method goes, the Chinese think that the foreigners follow heir own inclinations and ideas. The missionary school curriculum is not in harmony with the Chinese government standards, the Chinese unfriendly to the Christian schools charged. For the above reasons necessity demands that the Chinese government should regain its rightful control of education, and those favoring this would propose steps to do so.

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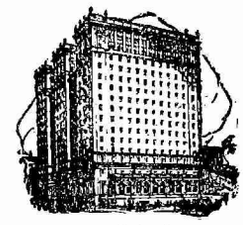

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Among the proposals for the control of missionary schools are: All schools and educational agencies established by foreigners should report to the Chinese government for registration; Everything pertaining to the schols should be brought into harmony with the national and provincial regulations before they are allowed to register; All schools opened by foreigners must come under the control of an inspector appointed by the local authorities; All teachers employed in foreign schools must have the qualifications required by the Chinese ministry of education: All foreign-managed schools must collect fees in accordance with the scale set by the Chinese Ministry; Such scale of fees must not exceed that unregistered school shall not be considered on an equality with the graduates of the Chinese government schools when seeking government preference; Schools not permitted to register by the government shall be closed after a certain time, of which due notice shall be given; Students in foreign schools shall take care to observe all festivals, properties, and manners determined for the regulation of national schools; Foreigners should not use their schools or other educational agencies for the propagation of religion; All foreign schools and educational agencies shall, within a fixed time be taken over by the government and after the foregoing has become law in operation, no foreigner shall be permitted to establish school agencies in China.

Truly speaking, in South China, the people as a whole, that is those who are interested in public affairs with no selfish aim, are friendly to the Christian community, and the so-called anti-Christian movement has been created by Bolshevists who are trying to supplant certain foreign interests in China for the sake of their own, an object and purpose the more enlightened Chinese are not unaware of.

The student movement in South China, particularly that of Canton, through which some of the anti-Christian disturbances have been made, while strong, is not in reality anti-Christian, and what has been done is only the work of a purchased few young men who are receiving a regular subside from a central executive committee as party organization expenses. In Canton and other parts of South China, the best students naturally come from the well-equipped, staffed and financed institutions, which are all Christian, not necessarily missionary. If physique among students goes with intellect, the leaders of the students, in Canton at least, are Christian. In a recent athletic meet in Canton, the team championship went to Canton Christian College and the individual all-round athlete cup to Canton Union Middle School, a Christian institution now persided over by a Chinese.

It is not believed that the Canton order to prohibit the Bible from class rooms of schools within its jurisdiction will have much effect. In the first place, Canton Civil Governor orders do not go far; and in the second the Bible is actually not used to any large extent in the class rooms. In the primary department Biblical stories without the use of the Bible have been the most popular form of religious teaching, while the Sunday School and chapel services form program outside the class room. The students themselves have their Y. W. or Y. M. C. A., Students Volunteer Movement, the White Cross, and other religious organizations which are practically self-governing among the students who direct and support them sometimes with a faculty adviser, who is there to watch and listen.

Even in Sunday Schools these days the Bible, while forming the basis of all teachings, is not actually handled in most cases, and pamplets with graded lessons are used

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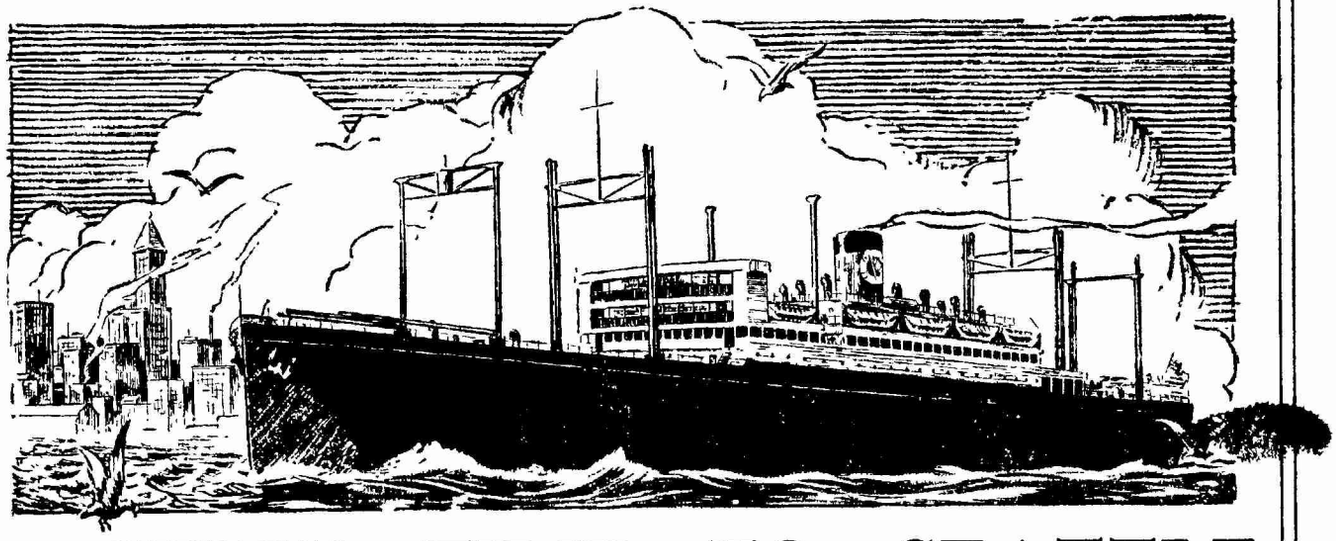

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to a large extent. In certain Bible classes, the Bible is not actually seen, and only in the less progressed groups now-a-days will one find a teacher explaining line by line from the Bible. In Christian schools, even if the order is obeyed, it will not interrupt the teaching.

In many Christian schools in Canton and South China, the problem is not how to attract non-Christian students but how to provide for the large application list for admission from children from non-Christian homes. The Canton Union Middle School at Fati, Canton, for instance, is compelled to turn away four-fifths of its applicants every term the dissatisfaction of all concerned, because of lack of room for further extension, and its standard is high in order to keep only students who are deserving and worthy of support. The demands for its advantages are very much greater than the board of management can supply, although improvement and extension are made. The Canton Christian College, the fees of which are comparatively high, is now no longer an institution towards which an average Christian Chinese family may expect to send its children, and its list of applicants includes children from many prominent and influential but still non-Christian homes. The Pui-ching Baptist Academy, another Christian institution supported by the Chinese Church members, is also educating many children from other than Christian families, and to succeed in getting into any one of these schools is looked upon as an accomplishment.

Some non-Christian students in Christian schools have been misled into anti-foreign and anti-imperialistic movements, but they have not done the schools any damage, for the Christian students are also anti-imperialistic, while not anti-foreign, and at the same time against the unequal treaties binding China. Christian students and agencies have made "Humiliation Day", May 7th, a day for good citizenship and patriotism, and their program of exercises for the day have been more attractively and effectively carried out than those of the other organizations or school bodies, which consist chiefly of parades and shouting on the streets. In many instances the Christian students have been able to beat the anti-Christians at their own game; and the Christians are now asking their opponents in religious thoughts to join them in an anti-gambling campaign.

According to one who has carefully observed events in Canton and other cities of South China where Bolshevists are said to possess some influence and who is himself connected with movements now going on in this part of the Republic, Bolshevists and anti-Christian movements here are never as strong as generally reported, and they will never secure a permanent position in the hearts of the people who are in realty against them. Moreover, the leaders of these movements are mercenary like those of the militaristic and political parties now cursing Southern China. They may cause serious damage for a time, but in the long run, they will fail.

The Bolshevist leaders themselves, while dishonest and shrewd, are not unaware of the impenetrability of the Christian influence existing, and they, in response to those who are agitating for the regulation of Christian schools as a step in connection with the anti-Christian movement, have framed such orders which may lack drastic but be capable of broad interpretation. The Bible may not be used in the regular curriculum of a school, but in actual practice the Bible is not so much handled in the class rooms as the teachings from the Bible. As to the attendance at religious services on the part of the students, the parents of students or their guardians would never withold their consent to school regulations requiring such as there are many ready to give such a consent but who are still standing on the waiting line.

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News from Central China

The local situation remains quiet as usual during the week under review. Owing to successful suppression of agitators and the consequent absence of troubles, the merchants were able to make their business settlements as usual on the fifth day of the 5th Moon, the occasion of the Dragon Boat Festival. There were only a few failures of Chinese business houses, while all financial settlements were met on time. Business in Hankow has been lagging behind since the Shanghai trouble, but since there was no general disruptive strike, it was considered comparatively satisfactory.

Marshal Hsia Yao-nan, who is responsible for the maintaining of peace and order in this center through his strong determination to wipe out trouble-makers, is at the present moment the target of violent but unjustified attacks from civilian quarers and the press of Peking and Tientsin, because he has executed Hsiao Yin, a Kuomingtang leader, and Pan Yi, a bandit chief, a few days after the riot in the British Concesson. The Peking papers accuse him of suppressing a patriotic movement, and say that he executed Hsiao Yin just to flatter the British. However, Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan has issued a circular telegram declaring that Hsiao Yin was executed on the charge of smuggling and selling arms to bandits in the interior, and Pan Yi was shot, having committed crimes as bandit chief in the interior towns. This fails to appease the students and people in Peking, who have urged an impeachment and punishment to Hsiao Yao-nan.

Owing to the frequent publication of rumors and misleading anti-foreign stories by the vernaculr press of Hankow, the local Commissioner has issued a warning to all newspapers against printing further untruths and fabricated stories calculated to stir up anti-foreign troubles and riots. In the warning, the Commissioner states that it is the opinion of the Provisional government in Peking that all future violence against interests should be prevented, because in the event of continued agitation, not only the Powers directly affected would take a firm stand, but other Powers friendly to China would also likely change their attitude.

Big demonstrations have been planed for Hankow and Wuchang next Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, by the Diplomatic Association of Legal Organization of Hupeh. The parades would be devoted to arousing interest in the Shanghai and Hankow cases, while lecturing teams will assist by holding public lectures throughout the first day. The demonstrators will confine their activities to the Chinese city, being not allowed to enter the foreign Concessions. The Association are also approaching the Hankow Bankers Association and other commercial organizations with a view to starting a general boycott against British bank notes and British goods.

The British Consul at Chugking, Szechuen, has recently ordered all British subjects to leave the city, advising them that if they stayed it was at their own risk. He has also moved the quarters of the H.B.M. Consulate at Chugking from the offices on shore to a cabin on board the H.M.S. Cockchafer. The Butterfield and Swire steamer Shutung under the protection of marines armed with machine guns and rifles, crossed the river and brought foreigners from Chugking to Lung Men Hao. The Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s installation below Chungking was recently attacked by soldiers. The Japanese Consulate was also attacked by rocks and mud. The servants of the British and Japanese Consulate are unable to procure provisions, foodstuffs being supplied from the gunboats in port. However, the opposition is directly against the British and Japanese only, in protest of the Shanghai affair. Americans are free from any disturbance if they only mention the fact they are Americans.

Conditions in Kiukiang are now quiet, although the foreign guards and Chinese troops have not yet been withdrawn from the Concessions. At Lienhwatung and other important points at Kuling, Chinese armed forces are being stationed for the protection of foreigners. The agitation in Kiukiang is mainly anti-British, Americans

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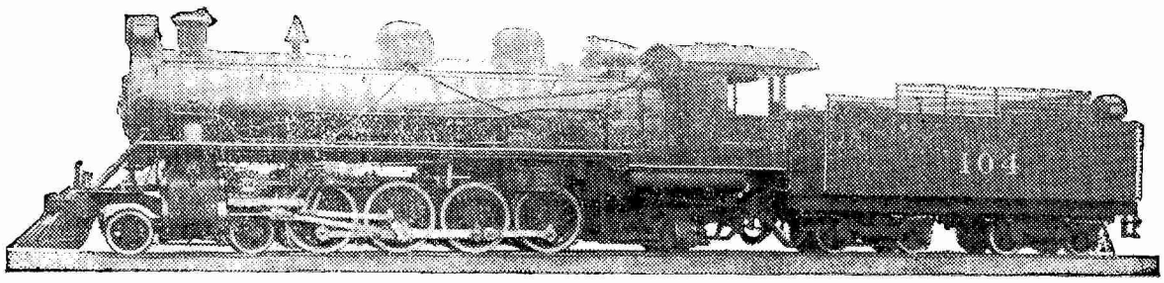

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being let free by anti-British mobs. It is now perfectly safe to travel and from Kuling, according to foreigners on the hills. The traffic charges in Kuling are normal and moderate.

In the small town of Anlu, Hupeh, a procession recently took place as a protest against the Shanghai incident. A delegation interviewed the foreigners of the Wesleyan mission there, asking them to forward to the Consular body a demand for a just settlement of the case, which the missionaries agreed to do. Servants of the British misionaries there went on strike for a week. The situation is now under the control of troops.

Due to complications and difficulties arising out of the Hankow incident of June 11, Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan recently telegraphed Mr. Chen Chieh, former Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Hankow but now retired in Peking, to come to Hankow to assist in the negotiations now going on with the foreign authorities. Mr. Chen has arrived in Hankow, and said he would do his best to help matters. During his tenure of office, Mr. Chen made himself very popular among the Chinese and foreigners in Hankow, being held in esteem by foreigners for his quick decision and fair judgment. Mr. Chen is now interesting himself in the banking business.

At a meeting on June 25, the Hankow American Chamber of Comerce placed itself on record in emphatically protesting against the recently reported statements of Senator Borah, making its sentiments known to Americans at home by means of a dispatch to American papers throug Mr. Brun Schwartz, Associated Press correspondent in Hankow. The dispatch states that the Chamber in Hankow considers Senator Borah's statement at this time extremely ill-advised. Regarding the aboliation of extraterritoriality in China as proposed by Senator Borah, the Chamber reminds the Senator of the reluctance of Chinese officials to give protection to American interests.

Student agitations made another impression on foreigners in the interior town of Siangyang, Hupeh. Following the Shanghai incident, a student demonstration was held with the permission of the authorities, on the assumption that no violence was to occur. But the mob attacked the school of the Roman Catholic Mission and smashed the windows. The police quickly took action, and now foreigners report that there is now no occasion for concern.

The Commencement exercises of Yale-in-China, Changsha, was held on June 16. Five graduates received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, four Bachelor of Science, and eight men and one woman, Bachelor of Arts. Miss Hilda Yen, daughter of Dr. F. C. Yen, who had previously studied in America, was the first woman graduate of the College of Yale-in-China.

However, the effective measure of force adopted by Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan in preventing the spread of coolie riots and anti-foreign agitations is not much appreciated by Peking, judging from reports from Shanghai and Peking papers. Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan is considered by Peking officials as suppressing a popular movement, and has been warned not to suppress people's patriotism in the future. In Hankow, Marshal Hsiao's suppressive

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measure in maintaining local peace and order is heartily endorsed by the Chinese business men. The Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Hankow, Mr. Hu Chun, is also considered by the Peking organizations as too weak in his attitude toward the British during the negotations, and his dismissal has been insisted upon by the Peking people. Locally, there has been no sign of dissatisfaction toward the authorities in handling the riot situation.

The student movement in this center has also been suppressed to good advantage by he authorities. The Students Union of Wuchang has not been allowed to hold further meetings by the police. Lecturing in the streets, parades, distribution of literature, and such like agitations are all prohibited by the authorities. However, although local students remain inactive, student delegates from Shanghai and Peking have arrived in Hankow to assist in organizing further troubles. Their efforts are also frustrated by the local authorities, who prevent them from holding meetings with local student unions and organizations.

All the series strikes, which have been held up by agitators, have all been peacefully settled. The British Cigarette Co. strike has been settled, while the strikes of native trades in the native city are all settled through peaceful negotiations instead of violence. It is clearly indicated on all sides that the merchants and workmen do not want troubles, which are merely created against their will by Bolshevik agents.

The various organizations in Hankow and Wuchang are sending out the usual protest telegrams to the authorities as well as people of the other ports. Unlike people in Shanghai and Peking, they only confined their protests to demanding justice and satisfaction in the settlement. They also advise the local authorities to take every precaution to protect the life and property of foreigners in this center. Bolshevike phrases and watchwords are not used in their telegrams and declarations.

A conference was held in the yamen of Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan by the Marshal with the Consular Body of Hankow including Mr. P. S. Heintzleman, U. S. Consul-General and Senior Consul of Hankow, Mr. K. Hayashi, Japanese Consul-General, M. Van Biervliet, Belgian Consul-General, Mr. Harold Porter, Acting British Consul-General, Dr. Siebert, German Consul-General, M. Kremer, French Consul, and M. Maffei, Italian Consul. Drastic preventive measures are considered necessary for maintaining peace and order, and the Marshal said that he is suppressing pernicious propaganda of agitators and Bolsheviks. Marshal Hsiao further informed the Consuls that he accepted full responsibility for the protection of foreign life and property in Hupeh province. The question of safety at Chikungshan, a summer resort for Hankow foreigners on the order between Hupeh and Honan, was also discussed, and the Marshal said that strong guards have been sent there and there need be no concern about protection.

Mr. P. S. Heintzleman, American Counsul-General, has received telegrams from governors of Honan and Kiangsi assuring him full protection of American lives and property in those provinces. British missionaries at Teian and Anlu, Hupeh, are returning to Hankow, as the ill-feeling in those places seems to be directed principally toward the British. At Hsuchow, Honan, on the Peking-Hankow Railway, in spite of repeated assurance of Chinese officials, foreign employes of the British Cigarette Co. have evacuated for Hankow, fourteen of them having arrived in Hankow by instruction from the Shanghai offices. The students at Hsuchow intimated the workers of the Hsuchow branch of the B. C. C. into going out on strike recently, until finally none were left but the interpreters, who were given an ultimatum to quit under the penalty of having an ear cut off. Millions of dollars worth of tobacco leaf has been left at the Hsuchow, branch, where the local Chinese officials being charged with its safe keeping, now that foreigners have evacuated for Hankow.

Although reports of excitement have been received from Chungking, there has been no recent indication of

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trouble there. One Japanese gunboat has left Hankow for Szechuen upon hearing the report. Much disorder is reported in Chungking, to which city the defeated troops of Liu Chen-hsun have just retreated. Yang Sen still seems to have the upper hand in Szechuen, and Liu Hsiang is reported to have recommended him to be the Szechuen Governor to the Peking government.

Kikuang is reported to be quiet, order having been restored by the defence commissioner. For a few days, foreigners going to Kuling for the summer experrienced difficulty in hiring coolies, but the situation has now improved. Sailings between Hankow and Kiukiang are being kept up for the convenience of those going to Kuling.

HANKOW, June 27, 1925.

THE SITUATION BECOMES EASIER IN PEKING

By Lawrence Impey

The famous and much hearded parade on June 25th and its accompanying closure of shops throughout Peking has gone, and as far as the writer could judge the affair fell rather flat. We were told beforehand that two hundred thousand rickshaw coolies would join the demonstration, that all the railway workers would send representatives in the procession, and that not a shop would transact business from eight in the morning until after midday. The government was apprehensive as to what might happen, as was evidenced by the number of soldiers which were picketed in front of the Grand Hotel de Peking, Moyler Powell & Co, and other British shops, and all along the Glacis and the approaches to the Legation Quarter. But the parade which marched off from Tien An Men nine in the morning was a very peaceful affair compared to the one of ten days ago, being composed very largely of small boys and girls of from ten to twelve years of age carrying banners of various kinds and evidently out to enjoy themselves as far as their elders would permit. The whole procession was only about a mile or a mile and a half in length, and the temper of the demonstratiors was far more equable than it had been, while the war cries and propaganding iiterature distributed amongst the crowd were much more moderate in tone than heretofore.

One pamplet which the writer received shows such signs of constructive thought that it is worth quoting here in part, for it seems to afford evidence that the moderates in the student's movement are gaining ground with the passage of time, and that if the Chinese government will only adopt a policy of firmness and commonsense instead of uttering the vacillating nonsesse such as was contained in the recent Notes to the Powers, they may yet regain control over the situation ere it destroyes them.

To quote the proclamation referred to:

IS ENGLAND GIVING RUSSIA A CHANCE

"It is an open secret that the Russians intend to Sovietise nine hundred million people, and it is evident that China and India taken together would make up this vast number. It is the interest of the Russians to have a weak and disorderly China, but it is to their greater interest to have the Chinese feel the oppression of foreign aggression, especially of those nations which are known for their imperialistic policy and which are generally acknowledged to be the strongest enemies of Bolshevism.

Nothing can be more ridiculous than the fact that the British authorities, while clamoring that they shot down the Chinese at Shanghai for the suppression of Bolshevism in China, help, though it be unconsiously the Bolsheviks in their work of propaganda. Those whom they mercilessly killed were nothing more than innocent and patriotic citizens of China, while those whom they materially helped are the degraded followers of Lenin, the destroyers of the world.

The general apprehension of the world is that China will become Bolshevik. That fear is not without grounds,

judging from the geographical and traditional relationships between the two Asiatic brothers. But is it inevitable that China must be Sovietized, and if so what will be the cause?

Bolshevism is the bye-product of Industrialism and the reaction of the "caste" system in .social .organization. In China industry has never been fully developed, and "caste" is not the character of her social order. If there are marked differences between csholars, agrarians, laborers, and merchants, the difference is not one of wealth but one of mental capacity and social distinction. In spite of the introduction of the industrial system into China the greater part of the people are still small land owners, whose interest is to mind their land and to care little or nothing about politics, and even less about the form of government...The thrifty nature of these people together with their dislike for novelty discounts the attractions of Bolshevism...If they are informed that a Soviet government will allow them share in all the consumption goods as well as the production goods in the country, and so will enable them to have things which they now have not, the honest and industrious farmers will be frightened away because such a thing has never been heard of before and because it is not the way of an honest man. The proverb "Rest where you are, and keep what you own" has been deeply marked in the hearts of the majority.

Even among the laborers Bolshevik doctrines have never been received with the seriousness with which they would be received if once the laborers were to be deprived of their traditional Chinese spirit.

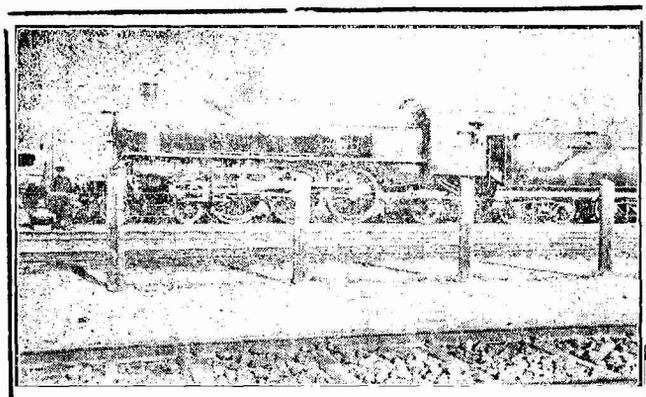
No conditions can be more attractive to Bolshevik propagandists than a bad government, civil disturbances, social unrest, and a dissatisfied majority of the common people...Of these four requirements China is lacking in none...The Central Government has only a nominal existance, civil war disturbs every part of the country, and labor treatment is as bad as it can be. What is even worse is that the chief Bolshevik agents are connived with in their propaganda. There is little wonder that Moscow should look on China as its most hopeful pupil, and that millions of dollars should be sent in to help the propagation of the doctrine. But what results have the Russians achieved?

Bolshevik principles are still understood only by the small class of intellectuals, looked on with distrust by the rational and thoughtful, and have disillusioned many ardent believers after they have visited the birth place of this impracticable doctrine. Yes, the circumstances in China are all favorable, but ther is one great hindrance —the peace loving and easily satisfied nature of the Chinese people,—"Propagation of Bolshevism" is a favorite phrase used by the English in accusing the Chinese students. Of course there are Bolshevists in China as in every other country; but one thing we can confidently assure our foreign friends and that is , that Bolshevism can never take root in this country. We are all aware of the chaotic condition that Soviet Russia is in—intellectuals killed, industries ruined, and overwhelming majority oppressed by the ruling minority, non-believers in Bolshevism arrested and executed without any proper trial, no justice, no liberty, no international faith, nothing whatever except poverty, degeneration, and utter chaos

Our country has already suffered enough from disorder as to need no aggravation. In spite of the tenacious efforts of Russians to Sovietize this country, which they regard as a fertile land for their propaganda, China can never become a second Russia, for most of her nationals condemn Bolshevism not less severely than they resist Imperialism."

This is the most interesting pronunciamento which any of the student body in Peking has produced, as far as the writer is aware, and the members of the Customs College Students' Association may well be congratulated on its logical and reasoned argument.

One would like to recommend a study of it to the more impetius agitators in Shanghai, Hankow and elsewhere



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and to present an illuminated copy to His Excellency the Russian Ambassador to China as a sign that some Chinese at least can read between the lines of his diplomatic documents, and that in the long run he has but little to hope for from his policy of pernicious propaganda.

Evidently M. Karakhan will not abandon hope just yet, but the apathy displayed yesterday by the bulk of the population of Peking, the total absence of rickshaw and railway demonstrators en masse as had been promised, and the fact that the only shops which closed were one or two British owned establishments whose proprietors suspected the security of their plate glass windows, must have been a bitter blow to him. Some worthy Russians were to be seen on the streets here and there taking photographs of the procession, and one wonders if they are to be sent to Moscow as evidence of the activities of the Chinese proletariat; if so the writer can supply a good picture of the Soveitized forces of Feng Yu-hsiang guarding the Imperialistic and even-to-be execrated Hotel de Pekin, the residence of many minor members of the Diplomatic Corps.

Peking, June 25, 1925.

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Among the many beautiful gifts presented to the Cleveland Public Library of Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A., on the occasion of the opening of its splendid new Main Library building, the third largest in the world, is a banner of red satin richly embroidered which was given by the Chinese Merchants' Association of Cleveland. The embroidery takes the form of flowers and birds, the central figure being a peacock with gorgeous spread tail.

The banner has been placed above the central doorway in Brett Memorial Hall, one of the show-places in the Library.

With the banner came the following letter to Miss Linda Eastman, Librarian of the Cleveland Public Library:

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> Charles Jung, Secretary,
> Yee Chong.

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COTTON MARKET REPORT

By J. Spunt & Co.

No. 1118.

CHINA COTTON: Owing to the native banking, commercial and labour strikes which were existant since the 30th., May, and there being no markets, up to the 26th., June, we regret having been unable to issue our Weekly Cotton Market Reports.

Since the re-opening of the cotton markets on the 26th., June, the disturbed situation has brought about a great change, in that from a weak market at the last closing, we have now a very firm and bullish one, and prices have advanced three taels for spot and two taels for forward deliveries above the level ruling on the 30th., May, with fluctations continuing in a nervous and erratic state at the close of the week. The strength now being experienced in the local market may be said to have been engenered by the pressing demand for spots on the part of Chinese spinners, such being the natural effect of the labour strikes whereby deliveries from the accumulated stocks of cotton at the foreign wharves are prevented.

In the event of a prolongation of the labour strikes, such would naturally induce a further firmer tendency in the rates on the domestic staple, but no sooner the strike is called off and deliveries from the foreign wharves become available, lower prices are likely to evolve, subject, however, to any influences of indications in Mid-Americans and Indians.

From reports to hand, the weather conditions for the domestic new crop so far are favorable to its growth.

Under the circumstances, therefore, we cannot give any decided opinion as the future trend of the market, until the present perturbed situation assumes a more normal aspect.

YARN: Due to the continued labour strike in the foreign mills, which caused less production of yarn, the past week has been a very excited one, in that upward fluctuations ranged from 5 to 6 taels during one day. Furthermore, the intimation of a stoppage in the supply of electricity to the Chinese mills, which have been working in the interim, has also strengthened the market to a more or less extent, and in consequence of which temporary suspension of business in the local exchange has taken place on several occasions. In all over 30,000 30,000 bales of local spinnings have been booked for export during the period of the general strikes up to this date.

As to the future trend of tho market, considering the current events, a conservatice policy would be desirable for the immediate future.

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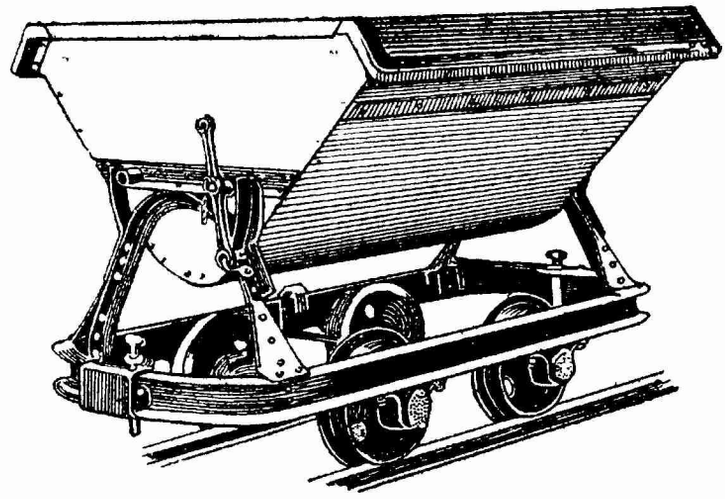

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The President of the United States of America
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You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

CLIFFORD G. ADAMS,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. (SEAL) PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, June 18, 1925

W. A. CHAPMAN
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Shanghai North d		7 00	7 15	7.35	9 30	9 50	12 10	12 30	15 25	17 15	17 45	19 15	23 30
Nansiang d		7.28	7.45	8 03	—	10 11	12 41	12 58	16 01	17 47	18 15	20 05	0 02
Soochow d		8 59		9 41	11 14	12 53		14 43	18 24	19 39			1 39
Wusih d	7 00	9 59		10 44	12 02	14 12		15 38	19 34	20 36			2 28
Changchow d	8 14	10 56		11 41	12 49	15 28		16 38		21 38			3 42
Tanyang d	9 30	11.52			13 38	16 28		17 38					—
Chinkiang d	10 31	12 49			14 22	17 34		18 33					5 14
Nanking a	12 30	14.21			15 43	19 35		20 02					7 20
Pukow d												8 50	10 00
Hsuchowfu d												17 08	19 48
Tsinanfu d												2 04	5 58
Tientsin Central a												—	—
Do d												10 15	15 32
Tientsin East a												—	15 42
Do d												10 25	—
Peking a												14 25	—

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R	Local	Local	Ex-press R	Local	Night Ex-press R S.
Peking d											9 05		—
Tientsin East a											—		—
Do d											13 00		9.35
Tientsin Central a											—		—
Do d											13 20		10 06
Tsinanfu d											21 57		19 50
Hsuchowfu d											6 50		6 00
Pukow a											14 38		16 02
Nanking d					7 40		8 10	11 05			15 50	16 15	23 00
Chinkiang d					9 20		10 25	12 54			17 29	18 27	0.52
Tanyang d					9 57		11 21	13 36			18.03	19 26	—
Changchow d			7 10		10 59	12 00	12 44	14 32			18 57	20 46	2 41
Wusih d		7 20	8 22		11 59	13 02	14 07	15 33			19 43	21 52	3 53
Soochow d		8 21	9 39		12 54	14 02	15 25	16 31			20 32		4 58
Nansiang d.	8 15	10 13	11 34	13 00	14 33	16 03	17 45	18 18	18 40	20 35	—		6.26
Shanghai North a	8 42	11 00	12 05	13 30	15.00	16 30	18 20	18 45	19 13	21 05	22 00		6.50

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d	6.45	8.15	9 45	11.20	13 05	14 55	16 40	18 20	20 05	21 50	21.40	1.20	*
Kiangwan d.	7 10	8.40	10.10	11.50	13.30	15 24	17 06	18 49	20.34	22 19	0 09	1 45	
Tientungan d.	7.16	8.46	10 16	11 56	13.36	15 30	17 12	18 55	20.40	22 25	0 15	1 51	
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8 50	10.20	12.00	13 40	15 35	17 16	19 00	20 45	22.30	0.20	1 55	

Shanghai North d	6 00	7 30	9 00	10 35	12 20	14 00	15 55	17 30	19 15	21 00	22.50	0.35	*
Tientungan d.	6 05	7 35	9 05	10 40	12 25	14 06	16 00	17 36	19 21	21 06	22.56	0 46	
Kiangwan d.	6 12	7 42	9 12	10 47	12 32	14 13	16 07	17 43	19 28	21 13	23 03	0.47	
Woosung Forts a.	6 35	8 06	9 35	11 10	12 55	14 40	16 30	18.10	19 55	21 40	23.30	1 10	

R Restaurant Cars. *These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday. S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table

Shanghai North to Zahkou Down (Main Line) Zahkou to Shanghai North Up

STATIONS	Fast Local	Ex-press R.	2nd & 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Local	Night Ex-press R.	Local
		*		*	*		*	
Shanghai North.....dep.	..	7.45	9.15	13.00	15.20	..	18.30	..
Jessfield.....dep.	..	8.00	9.31	13.16	15.36	..	18.45	..
Siccawei.....dep.	..	8.06	9.38	13.23	15.43	..	18.51	..
L'hwa Junction.....dep.	..	8.19	9.55	13.39	15.59	..	19.04	..
Shanghai South.....dep.	..	*7 50*	*9.20*	*13.05*	*16.25*	*17 20*	*18.3½*	*19.35*
Lunghwa Junction.....arr.	.	*8 08*	*9.38*	*13.23*	*15.43*	*17.40*	*18.4½*	*19.55*
Sungkiang.....dep.	..	9.00	11.10	14.28	17.02	.	19.44	..
Kashai.....dep.	..	10.05	12.40	15.43	18.19	..	20.50	..
Kashing.....dep.	7.05	10.35	13.20	16.20	18.40	..	21.20	..
Yehzah.....dep.	7.45	11.06	14.15	17.00	(a)	..	21.51	..
Changan.....dep.	8.31	11.41	15.10	17.40	....	..	22.26	..
Hangchow.....dep.	9.37	12.35	16.40	18.50	....	..	23.20	..
Zahkou.....arr.	10.00	12.50	17.05	19.10	....	..	23.35	..

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Ex-press R.	Local	2nd & 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Night Ex-press R.
		*	*					*
Zahkou..... d.	..	..	7.15	..	9.30	13.20	15.10	18.00
Hangchow..... d.	..	..	7.40	..	10.05	13.50	15.35	18.25
Changan..... d.	..	..	8.30	..	11.40	15.00	16.50	19.15
Yehzah..... d.	..	..	9.01	..	12.30	15.37	17.38	19.46
Kashing..... d.	..	7.15	9.40	..	·.27	16.25	18.15	20.25
Kashai..... d.	..	7.38	10.03	..	14.03	16.53	(a)	20.48
Sungkiang..... d.	..	9.01	11.12	..	15.35	18.10	..	21.57
Lunghwa Junction.....d.	*8 20*	*10.07*	*11.57*	*13.55*	*16.52*	*19.07*	..	*22.42*
Shanghai South.....a.	*8.40*	*10.25*	*12 18*	*14 15*	*17.19*	*19.35*	..	*23.00*
L'hwa Junction.....d.	..	10.00	11.52	..	16.45	19.00	..	22.37
Siccawei.....d.	..	10.09	12.00	..	16.54	19.09	..	22.45
Jessfield.....d.	..	10.16	12.06	..	17.01	19.16	..	22.51
Shanghai North.....a.	..	10.30	12.20	..	17.15	19.30	..	23.05

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Trains marked with* are in connection with S. N. L. trains at Shanghai North.
R = Restaurant.